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and importance. As long as there are debtor and creditor classes these questions will arise. In the present work the author has made a thorough examination of the law on the subject of Restraints on Alienation. He has carefully collected and examined the cases of this country and of England that bear upon the subject. The points are brought out concisely and clearly and the authorities are cited pro and con. It is the intent of the author to show that the doctrine of spendthrift trusts has no place in the system of the common law. The whole subject of Restraints on Alienation, however, is discussed and the tendency of the law to remove restraints and favor the alienation of property is traced from the time of Magna Charta down to the decision of Mr. Justice Miller, in *Nichols v. Eaton*, 91 U. S. 716. The change, due to that decision and the spirit of the times, which has resulted in the last few years in what was looked upon as settled law is clearly pointed out. The author divides the subject into two general heads—Forfeiture for Alienation and Restraints on Alienation—and under each, the effect of restraining provisions and conditions upon estates in fee, in fee tail, for life, and for years, is discussed and the authorities given. Important cases are cited at length and special attention is devoted to restraints on the Alienation of Life Estates. The decisions under the statutes in the different States are given in the appendix, while a brief summary shows at a glance what restraints are valid and what void, with the exceptions. The work is such an one as lawyers will appreciate.

Elements of the Law of Agency.—By Ernest W. Huffcut, Professor of Law in Cornell University School of Law. Cloth; 249 pages. Price, \$2.50. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1895.

In this book the author treats in a most concise and clear manner the important subject of agency. Like all its predecessors in the Student's Series, the topics and headings in this book are so systematically arranged that one may readily find the particular topic he is seeking. Under the several headings of each topic is a brief statement of what the rule of law is regarding that particular point. This statement is followed up and enlarged on by the author so that the explanation brings out clearly that special rule of law. Directly preceding the introduction is the table of cases to which the reader is referred. All in all, the work is worthy of strong recommendation to the student for its practicality and the reader cannot fail to be much benefited by the knowledge of the law of agency he will derive therefrom.